

LAP

TO LAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Diſt.*
 LAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning.
 LAPIDEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the lapideous matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned, till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIDESCENT. *n. f.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossilis, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the lapidescenties, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 22.

LAPIDESCENT. *adj.* [*lapidescent*, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICATION. [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or lapidification of substances more soft, is another degree of condensation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

LAPIDIFICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the lapidifick, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones. *Grew.*

LAPIDIST. *n. f.* [from *lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A stone.

LAPIS LAZULI.

The lapis lazuli, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, usually of the size of a man's fist, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour: that of Asia and Africa is much superior to the Bohemian or German kind: it has been used in medicine, but the present practice takes no notice of it: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

LAPPER. *n. f.* [from *lap*.]

1. One who wraps up.
 They may be lappers of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift's Consideration on Two Bills.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LAPPET. *n. f.* [diminutive of *lap*.] The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, and ruffles, and mantuas. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. f.* [*lapsus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide.

Round I saw

Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
 And liquid laps of murm'ring streams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding lapse of time. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

2. Petty error; small mistake.

These are petty errors and minor lapses, not considerably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 13.

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disowns it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from others lapses than their own. *Glanville's Scip.* c. 9.

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those lapses and failings, to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers's Sermon.*

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest lapse in file or propriety through my whole collection, that I might send it abroad as the most finished piece. *Swift.*

3. Translation of right from one to another.

In a presentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or lapse of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

TO LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to lapse into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages labour all under the same defect. *Swift's Letter to the Lord Treasurer.*

2. To fall in any thing; to slip.

I have ever narrified my friends,
 Of whom he's chief, with all the fize that verity
 Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To lapse in fulness

Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood
 Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. To slip by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has lapsed into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epick poem. *Add. Spectator.*

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Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning; no sudden seizure of a lapped syllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

3. To lose the proper time.

For which if I be lapped in this place,
 I shall pay dear. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deferred by the appellant's lapsing the term of law, so it may also be deferred by a lapse of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it lapses to the king. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

Once more I will renew

His lapped pow'rs, though forfeit, and intrall'd
 By fin to foul exorbitant desires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Indeed the charge seems designed as an artifice of diversion, a sprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of lapsed Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All publick forms suppose it the most principal, universal, and daily requisite to the lapsing state of human corruption. *Decay of Piety.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great festivities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillington's Disc. on Romish Idolatry.*

LAPWING. *n. f.* [*lap and wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I say,
 And yet would herein others eyes were worse;
 Far from her nest the lapsing cries away;
 My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curse. *Shak.*

And how in fields the lapsing Tereus reigns,
 The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LAPWORK. *n. f.* [*lap and work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a pack-thread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of lap-work, the quills of porcupines, not split, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Museum.*

LARBOARD. *n. f.*

The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head. *Harris.*

Or when Ulysses on the larboard thunn'd
 Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd. *Milton.*

Tack to the larboard, and stand off to sea,
 Veer starboard sea and land. *Dryden.*

LARCENY. *n. f.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

Those laws would be very unjust, that should chastize murder and petty larceny with the same punishment. *Spektat.*

LARCH. *n. f.* [*Larix*.]

The leaves, which are long and narrow, are produced out of little tubercles, in form of a painter's pencil, as in the cedar of Libanus, but fall off in winter; the cones are small and oblong, and, for the most part, have a small branch growing out of the top; these are produced at remote distances from the male flowers, on the same tree: the male flowers are, for the most part, produced on the under side of the branches, and, at their first appearance, are very like small cones. *Mills.*

Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into larch trees; for that it is this kind of tree which sheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addison on Italy.*

LARD. *n. f.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.]

1. The grease of swine.
 So may thy pastures with their flow'ry feasts,
 As suddenly as lard, fat thy lean beasts. *Donne.*

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
 And to the table sent the smocking lard;
 On which with eager appetite they dine,
 A sav'ry bit, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden's Ovid.*

The sacrifice they sped;
 Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
 To involve the lean in cauls, and mend with lard. *Dryden.*

TO LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French; from the noun.]

1. To stuff with bacon.

The larded thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryd. Homer.*
 No man lards salt pork with orange peel,
 Or garnishes his lamb with spitch-cock eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,
 And lards the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakeſp.*

Brave soldier, doth he lie
 Larding the plain. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

3. To mix with something else by way of improvement.

I found, Horatio,
 A royal knavery; an exact command,
 Larded with many several sorts of reasons. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Let

LAR

Let no alien interpose

To lord with wit thy hungry Epſom prose. *Dryden.*
 He lords with flourish his long harangues. *Dryd.*

'Tis fine, sayst thou.
 Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their plays are so much larded with it. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

LARDER. *n. f.* [*lardier*, old French; from *lard*.] The room where meat is kept or salted.

This similitude is not borrowed of the larder house, but out of the school house. *Ajcham's Schoolmaster.*

Flesh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet larder it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I seen in larder dark,

Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorset.*

Old age,

More so, perverse in humour, diffident
 The more he fills abouts, the less content:
 His larder and his kitchen too observes,
 And now, left he should want hereafter, starves. *King.*

LARDERER. [*larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDON. *n. f.* [French.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.]

1. Big; bulky.
 Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly larger, and yet the cattle of all sorts smaller. *Temple.*

Great Theron, large of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*
 Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a large boned sheep of the best shape and deepest staple. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. Wide; extensive.

Their former large peopling was an effect of the countries impoverishing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is large enough for them. *Gen. xxxiv. 21.*

There he conquered a thousand miles wide and large.

Great Theron fell,

Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and large. *Ezek.*
 Vernal fumes and showers

Diffuse their warmth, large influence. *Thomson's Autumn.*

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Skippon gave a large testimony under his hand, that they had carried themselves with great civility. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

I might be very large upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have been said before. *Felton on the Classics.*

4. Copious; diffuse.

Without restraint.

If you divide a cane into two, and one speak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air at large. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
 Reduce'd their shapes immense; and were at large,
 Though without number still. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or so plentifully provided for, that they are left at large. *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;

I've hitherto permitted it to rave
 And talk at large; but learn to keep it in,
 Left it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addif.*

5. At large. Diffusely.

Discover more at large what cause that was,
 For I am ignorant, and cannot guess. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated at large. *Watts.*

LARGELY. *adv.* [from *large*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely.

Where the author treats more largely, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts's Imp. on the Mind.*

3. Liberally; bounteously.

How he lives and eats:
 How largely gives; how splendidly he treats. *Dryden.*

Those, who in warmer climes complain,
 From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
 Must own, that pain is largely paid
 By generous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly.

They fill of love, and love's disport
 Took largely; of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton.*

LARGENESS. *n. f.* [from *large*.]

1. Bigness; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world, either in largeness, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Greatness; elevation.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

3. Extension; amplitude.

They which would file away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 27.

LAS

The ample proposition that hope makes
 In all designs begun on earth below,
 Falls in the promised largeness. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Cres.*

Knowing best the largeness of my own heart toward my people's good and just contentment. *King Charles.*

Shall grief contract the largeness of that heart,
 In which nor fear nor anger has a part? *Waller.*

Man as far transcends the beasts in largeness of desire, as dignity of nature and employment. *Glanville's Apology.*

If the largeness of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Wideness.

Supposing that the multitude and largeness of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no less. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LARGESS. *n. f.* [*largesse*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,
 And liberal largess, are grown somewhat light. *Shakeſp.*

He left me; having assigned a value of about two thousand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great largesses where they come. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a largess
 Among the soldiers, had appeas'd their fury. *Denham.*

The paltry largess too severely watch'd,
 That no intruding guests usurp a share. *Dryden's Juu.*

I am enamoured of Irus, whose condition will not admit of such largesses. *Addison's Spectator.*

LARGITION. *n. f.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving. *Diſt.*

LARK. *n. f.* [*lapeice*, Saxon; *lerk*, Danish; *lavrack*, Scottish.] A small singing bird.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn. *Shakeſp.*
 Look up a height, the thrill-gorg'd lark lo far
 Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
 Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

Mark how the lark and linnet sing;
 With rival notes

They strain their warbling throats,
 To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

LARKER. *n. f.* [from *lark*.] A catcher of larks. *Diſt.*

LARKSPUR. *n. f.*

Its flower consists of many dissimilar petals, with the uppermost contracted, which ends in a tail, and receives another bird petal, which also ends in a tail; in the middle rises a pointal, which becomes a fruit of many pods collected into a head, and filled with seeds generally angular. *Miller.*

LARVATED. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Latin.] Masked. *Diſt.*

LARUM. *n. f.* [from *alarum* or *alarm*.]

1. Alarm; noise noting danger.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debar'd,
 His larum bell might loud and wide be heard,
 When cause requir'd, but never out of time,
 Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Fa. Qu.*

The peaking cornute her husband dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy, comes to me in the instant of our encounter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

How far off lie these armies?
 —Within a mile and half.

—Then shall we hear their larum, and they ours. *Shakeſp.*
 She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as she puts every one to stand upon his guard, and have a continual larum bell in his ears. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*

2. An instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.

Of this nature was that larum, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itself light a candle for him at any set hour. *Wilkins.*

I see men as lusty and strong that eat but two meals a day, as others that have set their stomachs, like larums, to call on them for four or five. *Locke on Education.*

The young Æneas all at once let down,
 Stunn'd with his giddy larum half the town. *Dunciad.*

LARYNGOTOMY. *n. f.* [*λάρυγξ* and *τομή*; *laryngotomie*, Fr.] An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinsy. *Quincy.*

LARYNX. *n. f.* [*λάρυγξ*.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

There are thirteen muscles for the motion of the five cartilages of the larynx. *Derham Physico-Theology.*

LASCIVIENT. *adj.* [*lascivius*, Lat.] Frolicksome; wantoning.

LASCIVIOUS. *adj.* [*lascivus*, Latin.] Leud; lustful.

In what habit will you go along?
 —Not like a woman; for I would prevent
 The loose encounters of lascivious men. *Shakeſp.*

He on Eve
 Began to cast lascivious eyes; she him
 As wantonly repaid; in lust they burn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable difficulties which, over their cups, they pretend to have against christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the lascivious man to throw off his leud amours, and all their giant-like objections against christianity shall presently vanish. *South's Sermons.*

2. Wanton;